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syndicalism is carefully differentiated from the revolutionary, and the revolutionary type becomes the object of attention.

The contents of this book might be divided into three parts: (1) a historical description of the changes in the structure and theories of revolutionary syndicalism; (2) an analysis of the doctrines of revolutionary syndicalism; and (3) a causal interpretation or explanation of these changes and doctrines in terms of the life-conditions of the syndicalists. The first and second parts are worked out clearly, thoroughly, and impartially. But the last part shows the necessity for the development of general methods of interpreting labor movements. Dr. Levine gives as the explanation of revolutionary syndicalism three factors: political disillusionment, economic weakness of the labor elements, and the static character of French industry. To make this explanation of value it would be necessary to show that these three factors are peculiarly characteristic of the revolutionary syndicalists, but no attempt is made to do so. As a matter of fact these conditions seem to be characteristic of the working-classes in general, and as such are no more explanatory of revolutionary syndicalism than of reformist syndicalism, since the reformists certainly are not fewer in number than the revolutionists (pp. 205-8), or than they are explanatory of unorganized workers in France, since the unorganized are certainly in excess of the organized workers (pp. 213, 219-20). Consequently these factors explain too much, and this interpretation may be regarded as entirely inadequate.

The value of this work lies, therefore, in its fairness and accuracy of historical description and its clarity of doctrinal analysis; its defect, common to practically all labor studies, is its loose and inaccurate method of causal interpretation.

In the preface of the second edition there is a facile extension of the explanation of French syndicalism to syndicalism in other countries (pp. 10-11).

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Les syndicats agricoles. Leur action économique et sociale. By
MIS. DE MARCILLAC. Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1913.
Pp. 9+264. Fr. 2.

This volume of the *Bibliothèque d'économie sociale* is to be regarded as propaganda literature rather than as a scientific study of agricultural organizations. It is largely advice in regard to how to organize, and as

such should be of considerable value to those interested in "practical" work of rural betterment in America. The author's argument in regard to the distribution of functions between local unions and the federation of unions is instructive in view of the conflict in America between two programs for rural improvement—one advocating community organization and co-operation of town and country, the other advocating organization of the farmers as a class for the purpose of competition with other classes. Mis. de Marcillac argues for a loose federation of local syndicates or unions, with decentralized control.

The secondary aim of the book is to present the accomplishments of rural organizations as proof of the value of individual initiative and to use this as a means of combating collectivism. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that agricultural syndicalism and industrial syndicalism have a common legal origin in France. But industrial syndicalism has become revolutionary and socialistic, while agricultural syndicalism has become conservative. The two types of syndicalism differ, however, only in tactics; if either could carry out its policies consistently, it would be essentially revolutionary.

The book contains chapters on the origin of the syndicalist movement, the consequences of the law of 1884, the creation and administration of an agricultural syndicate, the federation of agricultural syndicates, services rendered by agricultural syndicates, legal difficulties in 1908, and the demands of the agricultural syndicates. The appendix contains texts and discussions of proposed laws.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Eugenics: Twelve University Lectures. By MORTON A. ALDRICH, WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH, CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, ARTHUR HOLMES, W. H. HOWELL, HARVEY ERNEST JORDAN, ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER, EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, HERBERT JOHN WEBBER, ROBERT H. WOLCOTT. With a Foreword by LEWELLYS F. BARKER. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914. Pp. xiii+348. \$2.00.

As Davenport states at the close of the first lecture of this volume, the proper program for eugenics is (1) investigation, (2) education, (3) legislation. The purpose of the book is to aid in carrying out the second part of this program.